

ENTS FURNISHING.
NTS OF THE CLOTHING BUYERS
FALL AND WINTER NOVELTIES
ND CHILDREN'S
HING.
pet Styles! Low Prices!
tion of Goods in Our Tailoring De
H BROS.,
s and Furnishers,
TEHALL STREET.
BROWN & KING,
MANUFACTURERS OF
otton and Woolen Mill Specialties
—AND—
GENERAL MILL FURNISHERS
Tools, Engineers' Supplies, Belting,
Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods,
STREET, ATLANTA.
AND COAL.
EN AWAY!
Shoes, with every ton of Lump Coal purchased from
you a chance of securing a lovely set of DRA-
pate, a duplicate of it and a number of same will be
sent April, at 10 o'clock, a little boy will win
prizes, the number of which shall be the Diamonds
delivered. This is no lottery or raffle scheme, but
the excellent Scelloo Parlor Coal. We will have the
SIPLE SONS.
Sons,
S. Terra Cotta, Stove, Flue,
AND REDUCES INSURANCE.
Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick,
Pine Shingles, Plasterers' Hair,
Best Grate and Smith Coals.
ARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA
SUPPLIES.
Will pay you to write us for full particulars.
Y & CO.,
d Railway Equipment,
REET, NEW YORK.
Car Trust, or Will Exchange for Good Securities,
ment of
AND REFRIGERATOR CARS
TION CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES.
FURNISHING GOODS.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Cor. 7th and E. Streets
H BROS.,
Atlanta St.
ntelast St.
RS,
ATTERS,
FURNISHERS.
Manufacturers
N THE STATE.
gents for the
ay or Hat.
N BROS.,
HALL STREET.

IT WAS A CLOSE CALL
But Tennessee Voted Down the
Amendment.

THE LADIES WORKING AT THE POLLS
White Antis Remain at Home, While the
Colored Was Won Vote—A Very
Quiet Election—Notes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 29.—The
election today, on the amendment to the con-
stitution, prohibiting the manufacture or sale
of use as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors,
passed off with remarkable quietude all over
the state, no disorder of any kind being re-
ported. In Nashville and Davidson county it
was the most remarkable election ever held.
The feature of it was
THE PRESENCE OF THE LADIES
at the polls, working and pleading with the
voters to cast their ballots for the amendment.
Lunches, with hot coffee, were set at all the
polling places, and whenever a man presented
himself to vote the anti ticket, he
was surrounded by ladies, ar-
gued with, and if very stub-
born, prayed for and regaled with
sacred songs. Such a sight was never witnessed
before in Nashville. The voters showed
unusual respect to ladies, and there is no
doubt that to their presence is due the cutting
down of the anti majority in this county. In
the sixth ward of this city, the anti gathered
their forces early, and were
of from five to fifty. The prohibition men
were discouraged to a degree that they deserted
the polls. Then the ladies rallied, sent out for
reinforcements of their sex, and bravely stood
in the breach, pleading and praying with the
voters until the polls closed. Even those
males who deprecate the participation in
politics of women, are forced to admire the
bravery displayed by the ladies of Nashville
today.

THE ANTI-AMENDMENT MAJORITY.
Returns tonight are incomplete. The Ameri-
can has figures which indicate that the amend-
ment has been defeated by from ten to fifteen
thousand. The anti claim twenty-five thousand
majority, but it will hardly reach that.
East Tennessee is Dry.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., September 29.—The
vote on the prohibition amendment to the
constitution was much lighter than was ex-
pected in Knoxville, but resulted in a victory
for prohibition. The vote for the amendment
was 3,312; against 1,120, a majority of 1,193 for
prohibition. The negro vote was almost solid
against the amendment, and represents at
least three-fourths of the opposition in Knox-
ville. Most of the white citizens who opposed
the amendment did not go to the polls. Hun-
dreds of ladies worked at the polls all day,
many of them
DRIVING VOTERS TO THE POLLS
in their carriages. Free lunches were distrib-
uted by the ladies at the voting places. The
election passed off quietly, no disturbance at
any of the precincts. The saloons were all
closed, and not a drunken man has been in the
city today. When the polls closed all the
church bells in the city rang for half an hour.
The eastern third of Tennessee, of which Knox-
ville is the center, will give a majority for the
amendment. Partial returns from thirty east
Tennessee counties indicate 15,000 majority for
prohibition, with an extremely light vote in
the back counties.
The Country Around Chattanooga.
CHATTANOOGA, September 29.—Dispatches
from all sections of the county indicate that
prohibition election passed off quietly, and that
the largest vote ever cast was polled. No defi-
nite figures can yet be given on the result, but
the returns so far indicate the defeat of the
amendment in the state. The ladies took an
active part in the election, and in all cities and
towns they were at the polls.
WITH TRUSS AND STANDS
and personally solicited voters. At every vot-
ing booth there was a lavish display of banners,
among them being:
"Vote for God, Home and Tennessee today."
"Vote for Mother, Wife and Sister. They have no
defense."
"Save Your Ballot."
"The Women and Children of Tennessee appeal
to the Manhood of the State."
"Yes, Today," etc.
The ladies were everywhere treated with
respect. During the morning, prayer meetings
were held at the churches at Athens. When
the vote was counted and it was ascertained
that a majority of 120 was obtained for prohibition,
all the hard workers bowed their heads and
sang the doxology.
Returns to the Times, at 8 p. m., indicate
that East Tennessee will give 20,000 majority
for the amendment. This makes the result
appear more doubtful.
THE VOTE IN ANTI-PROHIBITION.
Dispatches to the Times from all sections of
the state, representing 100,000 votes, out of
a total of 250,000, give a majority of about
5,000 against the amendment. The returns are
a complete surprise and upset all conjectures,
making the result doubtful with chances in fa-
vor of the defeat of the amendment.
Chattanooga's official vote for the amend-
ment is 1,880, against 5,000.
From Western Tennessee.
MEMPHIS, September 29.—The returns so
far received indicate that the prohibition
amendment was defeated in the state today by
a very small majority. The anti-prohibition-
ists carried this city by a majority of 4,232 out
of a total vote of 9,010. The county districts
returns are coming in slowly, but Shelby
county will give about 6,000 majority against
the amendment. The ladies worked at the
amendment at all the voting precincts in the
city.
The Issue Summed Up.
The prohibition amendment is certainly
defeated, the only question being the figures
of the majority. Knoxville, of the larger cit-
ies, alone voted for prohibition. Chattanooga
gave an anti-majority of 1,130; Nashville of
2,000, and Memphis of 4,000.
Arrest of a Gay Couple.
NEWARK, N. J., September 29.—The police
of this city today arrested William J. Geary
and Math Johnson, who had eloped from
Richmond, Va. The arrest was made on the
dispatch received by the chief of police here,
which stated that the woman had stolen \$500
and, besides, guilty of attempted murder,
and that Geary was an accessory to the crime.
Both are held pending the arrival of Rich-
mond officers.
A Gasoline Accident.
MOBILE, Ala., September 29.—Mrs. L. A.
Barnack attempted to light her gasoline stove
yesterday morning. A servant had allowed the
fountain to remain open and the stove was
flooded with oil, consequently the flames burst
out on all sides and Mrs. Barnack was so badly
burned that today she died.

A PALACE ON WHEELS.
The Train Which is to Convey the President
and Wife Through the Country.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The special
train which is to convey the president and
Mrs. Cleveland through the west and south
arrived here from Wilmington this afternoon,
and is attracting much attention. It is a mas-
sive of tasteful elegance, and seems to lack
nothing which money could purchase or human
ingenuity devise and construct to make travel-
ing comfortable. Three Pullman sleepers, the
"Albatross," "Palace" and "P. C. C."—are
so connected as to form one continuous car,
traveling from end to end without opening a
door or suffering exposure to the weather. The
private quarters of the president and Mrs.
Cleveland are in the "P. C. C."—Mr. Pull-
man's private car—which contains a parlor,
bedroom, dressing and commodious ob-
servatory, the walls of the latter being almost
entirely of plate glass—will be the rear car
after the train passes Baltimore.
Passing through the country, the train is
and wide safely railed platform behind it an
unobstructed view of the country.
The middle car, in general features, pat-
tered after the famous "Palace" sleeper
model, but embodies in its details all the
improvements made by Mr. Pullman. The
first car contains smoking room, library, bar-
ber shop and bath room. The dining car, sit-
uated between the rear and the middle car,
is of plate glass—will be the rear car
after the train passes Baltimore.
Passing through the country, the train is
and wide safely railed platform behind it an
unobstructed view of the country.
The middle car, in general features, pat-
tered after the famous "Palace" sleeper
model, but embodies in its details all the
improvements made by Mr. Pullman. The
first car contains smoking room, library, bar-
ber shop and bath room. The dining car, sit-
uated between the rear and the middle car,
is of plate glass—will be the rear car
after the train passes Baltimore.
Passing through the country, the train is
and wide safely railed platform behind it an
unobstructed view of the country.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LADIES
at the polls, working and pleading with the
voters to cast their ballots for the amendment.

Lunches, with hot coffee, were set at all the
polling places, and whenever a man presented
himself to vote the anti ticket, he
was surrounded by ladies, ar-
gued with, and if very stub-
born, prayed for and regaled with
sacred songs. Such a sight was never witnessed
before in Nashville. The voters showed
unusual respect to ladies, and there is no
doubt that to their presence is due the cutting
down of the anti majority in this county. In
the sixth ward of this city, the anti gathered
their forces early, and were
of from five to fifty. The prohibition men
were discouraged to a degree that they deserted
the polls. Then the ladies rallied, sent out for
reinforcements of their sex, and bravely stood
in the breach, pleading and praying with the
voters until the polls closed. Even those
males who deprecate the participation in
politics of women, are forced to admire the
bravery displayed by the ladies of Nashville
today.

THE ANTI-AMENDMENT MAJORITY.
Returns tonight are incomplete. The Ameri-
can has figures which indicate that the amend-
ment has been defeated by from ten to fifteen
thousand. The anti claim twenty-five thousand
majority, but it will hardly reach that.

East Tennessee is Dry.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., September 29.—The
vote on the prohibition amendment to the
constitution was much lighter than was ex-
pected in Knoxville, but resulted in a victory
for prohibition. The vote for the amendment
was 3,312; against 1,120, a majority of 1,193 for
prohibition. The negro vote was almost solid
against the amendment, and represents at
least three-fourths of the opposition in Knox-
ville. Most of the white citizens who opposed
the amendment did not go to the polls. Hun-
dreds of ladies worked at the polls all day,
many of them
DRIVING VOTERS TO THE POLLS
in their carriages. Free lunches were distrib-
uted by the ladies at the voting places. The
election passed off quietly, no disturbance at
any of the precincts. The saloons were all
closed, and not a drunken man has been in the
city today. When the polls closed all the
church bells in the city rang for half an hour.
The eastern third of Tennessee, of which Knox-
ville is the center, will give a majority for the
amendment. Partial returns from thirty east
Tennessee counties indicate 15,000 majority for
prohibition, with an extremely light vote in
the back counties.
The Country Around Chattanooga.
CHATTANOOGA, September 29.—Dispatches
from all sections of the county indicate that
prohibition election passed off quietly, and that
the largest vote ever cast was polled. No defi-
nite figures can yet be given on the result, but
the returns so far indicate the defeat of the
amendment in the state. The ladies took an
active part in the election, and in all cities and
towns they were at the polls.
WITH TRUSS AND STANDS
and personally solicited voters. At every vot-
ing booth there was a lavish display of banners,
among them being:
"Vote for God, Home and Tennessee today."
"Vote for Mother, Wife and Sister. They have no
defense."
"Save Your Ballot."
"The Women and Children of Tennessee appeal
to the Manhood of the State."
"Yes, Today," etc.
The ladies were everywhere treated with
respect. During the morning, prayer meetings
were held at the churches at Athens. When
the vote was counted and it was ascertained
that a majority of 120 was obtained for prohibition,
all the hard workers bowed their heads and
sang the doxology.
Returns to the Times, at 8 p. m., indicate
that East Tennessee will give 20,000 majority
for the amendment. This makes the result
appear more doubtful.
THE VOTE IN ANTI-PROHIBITION.
Dispatches to the Times from all sections of
the state, representing 100,000 votes, out of
a total of 250,000, give a majority of about
5,000 against the amendment. The returns are
a complete surprise and upset all conjectures,
making the result doubtful with chances in fa-
vor of the defeat of the amendment.
Chattanooga's official vote for the amend-
ment is 1,880, against 5,000.
From Western Tennessee.
MEMPHIS, September 29.—The returns so
far received indicate that the prohibition
amendment was defeated in the state today by
a very small majority. The anti-prohibition-
ists carried this city by a majority of 4,232 out
of a total vote of 9,010. The county districts
returns are coming in slowly, but Shelby
county will give about 6,000 majority against
the amendment. The ladies worked at the
amendment at all the voting precincts in the
city.
The Issue Summed Up.
The prohibition amendment is certainly
defeated, the only question being the figures
of the majority. Knoxville, of the larger cit-
ies, alone voted for prohibition. Chattanooga
gave an anti-majority of 1,130; Nashville of
2,000, and Memphis of 4,000.
Arrest of a Gay Couple.
NEWARK, N. J., September 29.—The police
of this city today arrested William J. Geary
and Math Johnson, who had eloped from
Richmond, Va. The arrest was made on the
dispatch received by the chief of police here,
which stated that the woman had stolen \$500
and, besides, guilty of attempted murder,
and that Geary was an accessory to the crime.
Both are held pending the arrival of Rich-
mond officers.
A Gasoline Accident.
MOBILE, Ala., September 29.—Mrs. L. A.
Barnack attempted to light her gasoline stove
yesterday morning. A servant had allowed the
fountain to remain open and the stove was
flooded with oil, consequently the flames burst
out on all sides and Mrs. Barnack was so badly
burned that today she died.

THE LAST CABINET MEETING
Until the President Returns From His
Southern Tour.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Secretary
Fairchild returned to Washington last even-
ing and resumed active control of the treasury
department this morning.
The last meeting of the cabinet prior to the
president's departure for the west was held at
the white house today at the usual hour.
There were present Secretaries Bayard, Fair-
child, Whitney, and the president's son-in-law,
Acting Postmaster-General Stevenson. Acting
Attorney-General Jencks had an interview with
the president before the meeting, and did not
remain during the session. The session closed
at about two o'clock. It was impossible to
obtain any direct information as to the busi-
ness transacted in the meeting, but it was
understood that the cabinet discussed the
fishery negotiations. Secretary Fairchild re-
mained in conference with the president about
half hour after adjournment. He positively
declined to say anything in regard to the fu-
ture financial policy of the treasury depart-
ment. From other sources, however, it is
learned that the president left the matter to
the discretion of the secretary, and that there
is no prospect of any immediate change of
programme.

RECORD OF THE FLAMES.
A Large Box Factory Burned in Chicago—
Fire Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, September 29.—A destructive fire
broke out late last night in the extensive box
factory of Maxwell Brothers. Almost the
whole manufacturing plant, consisting of
large two story brick building, several one
story buildings and a valuable equipment of
machinery was destroyed. Loss \$125,000. The
fire spread to the planing mill and sack factory
of John G. Lobstein and caused a damage of
twenty thousand dollars. Three hundred and
sixty-eight employees of Maxwell Brothers
were in jail. He was arrested by the police
last night only, as the factory will be rebuilt
at once.
Young Schnabel's Sentence.
METZ, September 29.—Schnabel, Jr., who
was arrested on the 20th instant by the Ger-
man authorities for crossing the frontier and
affixing a treasonable placard, bearing the im-
age of a man, upon a tree near the railway, was
sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and
fine of twenty marks. The youth expressed
surprise for his action. The court said it is
considered that Schnabel, at the time he com-
mitted the offense, was conscious that it was of
a punishable nature, and admitted that his
conduct should be considered in extenuation,
and decreed that the time he had already spent
in prison should be credited to him against his
sentence.

OVERLY'S OPINION
Of the Meaning of the Civil Ser-
vice Law.

A RED-HOT BOMB THROWN INTO CAMP
The Illinois Democratic Association is As-
saulted at the Reply of the Com-
missioner—The Letter.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—Civil Service
Commissioner Overly has written a long letter
to Charles L. Spencer, who, on behalf of the
Illinois democratic association of this city, had
invited Mr. Overly to address the association
this evening. The Illinois democratic associa-
tion is a political organization of clerks from
the state of Illinois in the governmen-
tal department service. Mr. Overly
declined to address them on the
ground that it would be an impropriety
on his part, as he is entrusted with adminis-
tration of the civil service law, to participate in
a partisan demonstration. Mr. Overly main-
tains that this rule holds good also as to civil
service examiners; that they have no right to
take any part in partisan meetings.
The Illinois democratic association, he said,
was an organization of officeholders, and that
it cannot, in his opinion, exist without its
members being subjected to the penal clauses
of the civil service law. He maintains that
the law forbids such organizations. Mr. Overly
says:
"I have come to the conclusion that I cannot ac-
cept the invitation of the Illinois democratic
association, courteously extended to me by a com-
mittee of that body, without violating the
provisions of the civil service law. It is not
entirely correct to say that the law forbids
the existence of such organizations. It forbids
the members of such organizations from taking
any part in partisan meetings. It forbids
the members of such organizations from acting
as examiners or as civil service examiners.
It forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as
examiners or as civil service examiners. It
forbids the members of such organizations
from acting as examiners or as civil service
examiners. It forbids the members of such
organizations from acting as examiners or as
civil service examiners. It forbids the mem-
bers of such organizations from acting as

REGARDING RECORDS.

Senate Passes the Bill to Supply Lost County Records.

THE BILL AMENDED BY SENATOR DEAN

The Discussion Yesterday in the Senate Over the North Carolina Bill, Regarding County Records—Result.

The state senate passed the North Carolina bill to supply the defects caused by the loss or theft or mutilation of county records when substantial copies of the same existed.

The bill was commonly known as the North Carolina bill, but it was amended by Mr. Dean. The amendment proposed by Mr. Dean was to supply the defects caused by the loss or theft or mutilation of county records when substantial copies of the same existed.

Mr. Northcutt, the author of the original bill, was the first to obtain the floor. He made an argument in behalf of the measure, and stated that the bill had been before the general assembly for several years.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would open the door to the records of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Northcutt stated that the bill would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state, and that it would be a measure that would be of great benefit to the people of the state.

EAGER'S TESTIMONY.

The Company's Side of the M. and N. G. Investigation.

THE INTERESTING STORY OF THE ROAD

There Was No Money Nor any Undue Influence Used With the Legislature—The Famous Resolutions.

Mr. George R. Eager, of Boston, was before the committee investigating the affairs of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, last night.

Mr. Eager told in detail the story of his connection with the road.

His attention, he said, was first called to it by Mr. Joe Kinsey, of Cincinnati, who wrote him concerning it.

After some further correspondence he and Mr. Kinsey came to Georgia to look into the road and its affairs.

Both were given stock in the company by General Phillips, then in control of the road, and later the company made a contract with Mr. Eager, by which he was to construct the road.

For this he was to receive \$50,000 in first mortgage bonds, \$50,000 in second mortgage bonds, and \$12,000 in stock per mile.

Later the company made a contract with Mr. Eager, by which he was to construct the road.

For this he was to receive \$50,000 in first mortgage bonds, \$50,000 in second mortgage bonds, and \$12,000 in stock per mile.

Later the company made a contract with Mr. Eager, by which he was to construct the road.

For this he was to receive \$50,000 in first mortgage bonds, \$50,000 in second mortgage bonds, and \$12,000 in stock per mile.

Later the company made a contract with Mr. Eager, by which he was to construct the road.

For this he was to receive \$50,000 in first mortgage bonds, \$50,000 in second mortgage bonds, and \$12,000 in stock per mile.

Later the company made a contract with Mr. Eager, by which he was to construct the road.

For this he was to receive \$50,000 in first mortgage bonds, \$50,000 in second mortgage bonds, and \$12,000 in stock per mile.

Later the company made a contract with Mr. Eager, by which he was to construct the road.

For this he was to receive \$50,000 in first mortgage bonds, \$50,000 in second mortgage bonds, and \$12,000 in stock per mile.

Later the company made a contract with Mr. Eager, by which he was to construct the road.

For this he was to receive \$50,000 in first mortgage bonds, \$50,000 in second mortgage bonds, and \$12,000 in stock per mile.

Later the company made a contract with Mr. Eager, by which he was to construct the road.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

A Delightful Evening in the Church of the Redeemer.

The Rev. George M. Turk, the distinguished pulpit orator from Canada, who recently was elected pastor of the Church of the Redeemer of this city, has caused for gratification at the cordial reception which has been accorded him.

Last night there was an exceedingly pleasant social gathering in the church. The chairs had been taken out, and the interior of the building was admirably arranged for the occasion.

Refreshment tables were spread in one end of the church, a piano was placed in the center, and floral decorations were scattered about. The music and costumed choir presented a picture of appearance.

No formal programme was arranged, the idea being to have a happy, untrammelled hour, so that the new pastor could meet the members of his flock and his brother clergymen.

The congregation was there in full force, and there were also present a number of the members of other churches.

Mr. Board, superintendent of the railway branch of the Y. M. C. A., was active in making every body feel at home. The Rev. Mr. Board, superintendent of the railway branch of the Y. M. C. A., was active in making every body feel at home.

The following ministers were present: Dr. Hawthorne, of the First Baptist; Dr. Barnett, of the First Presbyterian; Dr. Cleveland, of the Fourth Presbyterian; Dr. Smith, of the Third Presbyterian; the Rev. Mr. Payne, the Rev. Mr. Dillard, of the Merritt's Avenue church, and Dr. H. C. Morrison, pastor of the First Methodist.

Letters expressing regret at their inability to attend were received from Dr. J. W. Lee, of Trinity; Dr. Glenn, Mr. Christian, the Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Fifth Baptist and several others.

The young ladies were present in force and they looked radiant in their bright dresses and brilliant smiles. The ladies dressed over the tables, and dispensed refreshments such as coffee, cake, fruit, etc.

Mr. Turk mingled with the crowd and had a pleasant word for every one. He is a gentleman and is sure to captivate all with whom he is thrown. He expresses the liveliest satisfaction at his reception and feels that his lines have fallen in pleasant places.

There were musical selections during the evening. The occasion was one of unalloyed pleasure, and everybody there was present away delighted with the manner in which the evening had been passed.

SLEEPING WITH A DEAD BROTHER.
Mr. A. W. Blackman Awakes to Find a Brother Dead in Bed.

John P. Blackman, well known among Atlanta contractors and builders, was found dead in bed at his home, 65 Jackson street, early yesterday morning.

His death was due to heart disease. For the past month Mr. Blackman has been complaining, but no importance was attached to his illness. Heavy feeling which caused him to complain. Night before last he was as usual when he retired. He and his brother, Mr. Y. Blackman, were alone and occupied the same bed. They both retired about the same time, and in a short time were asleep.

Once during the night Mr. A. W. Blackman awoke and found his brother asleep. About five o'clock he awoke again, and getting up, went out to prepare breakfast, leaving his brother still asleep. He did not return until about eight o'clock, when he found his brother dead. He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead. He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead.

He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead. He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead. He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead.

He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead. He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead. He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead.

He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead. He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead. He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead.

He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead. He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead. He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead.

He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead. He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead. He entered the bedroom and found his brother dead.

THE INVITATION

Presented to President Cleveland Yesterday.

TO THE CAPITAL CITY'S RECEPTION,

And His Acceptance—Opening Day Exercises—Champion Cyclists Coming—Other Exposition Notes.

It is ten days from this morning, including Sundays, until the gates of the exposition will be opened to the public.

The opening day exercises. The ceremonies of the first day of the exposition will be worthy of the occasion, and will mark with proper dignity the throwing open of the world of the richest and most varied collection of southern resources ever exhibited.

Mr. C. C. Collier, president of the exposition, will make a short speech, explaining the work of the directors and the object of the exposition, and will then introduce his excellency, Governor John B. Gordon, who will make the opening address.

Mr. Collier will then introduce the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, who will deliver an address.

Mr. Randall will then present the electric button which will be fitted in the platform, which will start the machinery of the exposition, and President Collier will then declare it formally opened.

Mr. J. C. Morrison will deliver the opening prayer and read the invocation. Under the leadership of Mr. Samuel Bradley, will render the dedication hymn and other selections.

The local military will attend in a body, and the occasion will be a most interesting one.

The President Invited.
WASHINGTON, September 29.—[Special.]—The invitation of the Capital City Club of Atlanta to President Cleveland and wife, to a reception during the Piedmont exposition, was presented today at 10 a. m., by Major Livingston Mims, by special appointment.

The invitation is beautifully made of white silk and blue velvet, encased with gold. Major Mims tendered it with graceful courtesy, and President Cleveland received it in hearty appreciation.

R. H. Richards and wife, Mrs. Alfred Austell, Frank Rice and wife, and Mrs. Cook spent several hours in Washington this morning on the way from New York to Atlanta.

Knoxville at the Exposition.
KNOXVILLE, September 29.—[Special.]—Knoxville will send a splendid exhibit to the Piedmont exposition. Part of it will be shipped today under the charge of Captain D. Williams, who will represent Knoxville in Atlanta.

The center of the exhibit will have a pavilion thatched and decorated with cereal productions. The exhibit will be a most interesting one.

SAVANNAH'S CITIZEN SOLDIER.
WILL GREEN PRESENTS Him When He Visits Atlanta.

SAVANNAH, September 29.—[Special.]—The Georgia Hussars will go to the Piedmont exposition. They have two sisters, who will accompany them. The committee appointed to canvass the exhibition among the members, say that there will be a good representation of the company at the exposition.

Miss Vassie Will Join the Singers.
SAV, September 29.—[Special.]—Miss Vassie James, of this place, has kindly consented to sing in the chorus at the Piedmont exposition. Miss Vassie is a sister of Senator James, and is a most talented singer.

Mr. C. M. Ledbetter, of Walaska, Georgia, writes that he will bring his school of one hundred pupils to the exposition. Scores of school children have been invited to attend the exposition.

As to Decorations.
Atlanta's merchants, wholesale and retail, are preparing to do their best toward putting the city in her gayest garments during the exposition.

Display of Percheron Stock.
Mr. A. T. Smyth, of the Woodburn stock farm, Pendleton, S. C., will make a splendid display of Percheron stock at the fair. Mr. Smyth thinks this is the stock for the south, and for our changed agriculture. He says: "their docility, and kindness, and their handsome form and great strength, make them the best horses for the farm."

The Singers of Atlanta and Neighboring Cities.
A cordial invitation is extended to the singers of Atlanta and neighboring towns, especially members of choirs, to take part as a chorus singing the "Dedication Hymn," written for the Piedmont exposition by Charles W. Hubner. It is intended to make this the great musical feature of the first day's programme.

The World's Champion is Coming.
Mr. Edward W. Pope writes that Mr. Wm. A. Rowe, the world's champion bicyclist, has been here for some time, and will be here to ride the world's fastest bicycle.

professional race here. He will be accompanied by Mr. Horace Crocker, and Mr. Asa Wendell, both famous riders, who will enter every race with him.

Mr. Howe has never ridden south before, and this will be the first chance to see the man who has beaten the world in bicycle riding, and holds the championship.

Exposition Notes.
R. C. Bode, of No. 16 Whitehall street, are putting up a great and beautiful sign.

The German Fusiliers, of Charleston, are coming, and will take part in the review and sham battle. This is a famous old corps.

Mr. A. J. Smyth writes that the Passenger Agents' association of the United States accepted the invitation to present in Piedmont exposition, at their meeting in St. Paul.

The Mosley & Stoddard Manufacturing company will have a fine display of their products. They will be stocked with every kind of machinery and tools.

A representative of H. Distant & Son, the famous saw makers, arrived yesterday with his exhibit. The exhibit will be a most interesting one.

The young men of the city seem to have taken hold of the matter of organizing their companies in the military line. They are very active in the matter.

All Traveling Men.
Are cordially invited to a meeting of Post A. Travelers' Protective association, at chamber of commerce, on Saturday, October 1, at 4 p. m.

STILL LIVING.
Dr. Owen Clings to Life With Wonderful Tenacity.

When THE CONSTITUTION went to press yesterday morning it was thought that Dr. G. W. Owen could not last an hour. His medical attendants believed that he was in the very article of death.

To the surprise of all he still lives, or was alive this morning when the paper went to press.

During the day he retained the full possession of his faculties, and talked with those around him. He was very cheerful and contented, and did not shrink from the ordeal through which he was to be so soon called upon to pass.

He expressed a readiness to die, and declared that he had a full faith in God.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.
A Train Haul on the East Tennessee Railroad.

James O'Hern, a train haul on the East Tennessee railroad was killed night before last on a side track at Flordia.

O'Hern's home was at Jackson, Butts county. One of the wood trains on the East Tennessee road is under Conductor Gignilliat, and it was with this train that O'Hern was working.

The train had been south of Flordia, and about midnight arrived at that station. The engineer pulled by the switch and then began backing into the sidetrack. As the train was rolling along O'Hern was walking from one car to another and in doing so lost his balance or made a misstep and dropped between two cars falling on the track.

No one saw him fall. No one saw him fall and nothing was known of it until several cars had passed over him crushing out his life. The headlights from the engine revealed the mangled body of the engineer, who was the first to discover the accident.

The train was stopped and the dead body removed to the depot, where it was laid out. The body was taken to the depot, where it was laid out.

The body was taken to the depot, where it was laid out. The body was taken to the depot, where it was laid out.

The body was taken to the depot, where it was laid out. The body was taken to the depot, where it was laid out.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. No economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the genuine. Sold only in cans.

At Wholesale by Wyly & Green, Atlanta, Ga.

A BIG FORTUNE
Tallapoosa Land for Sale!

We offer for FIFTY FIVE DAYS LAND LOTS in Tallapoosa county, Georgia. Four hundred and five acres of beautiful land, all wooded, with many fine springs and every other branch, on the corporate limits of the city.

STEAMERS
Leave New York from Pier 35, East River, every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m.

Holland Gold Mine
Now owned by Burke & Co. lays broadside, and that rich gold vein leads through this property. Rich indications are abundant of gold on it; also.

SILVER AND IRON.
Go and look at the land and make us an offer. If not sold within fifteen days, will be subdivided into 100-acre lots.

Watches, Diamonds, Etc.
J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall St.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Friday and Saturday, Sept. 30, Oct. 1.

BAIRD'S MAMMOTH MINSTRELS.
Composed of a Master Army of Talent.

THE ROYAL HAND BELL RINGERS.
The British Glue Bar, Five in number. Five in number.

ONE WEEK, Commencing Monday, Oct. 5.
Matinees Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, at 2:30.

PROF. BRISTOL'S EQUESTRIAN CURRICULUM.
22 Educated Horses, Ponies & Mules 22.

CHARLESTON LINE
Fast Freight Schedule

Tallapoosa Land for Sale!
New York 3:00 p. m. arrive at Charleston 5:00 a. m. (60 hours); leave Charleston 3:30 p. m.

STEAMERS
Leave New York from Pier 35, East River, every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m.

Holland Gold Mine
Now owned by Burke & Co. lays broadside, and that rich gold vein leads through this property. Rich indications are abundant of gold on it; also.

SILVER AND IRON.
Go and look at the land and make us an offer. If not sold within fifteen days, will be subdivided into 100-acre lots.

Watches, Diamonds, Etc.
J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall St.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.
FULL WEIGHT PURE.

